

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant : Eiichi Yamada
Serial No.:
Filed :
For : RECORDING APPARATUS, REPRODUCING APPARATUS, &
RECORDING AND/OR REPRODUCING APPARATUS
Group : 2753

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September 27, 2000
1185 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10036
(212) 278-0400

REQUEST FOR DIVISIONAL APPLICATION
UNDER 37 CFR 1.53(b)

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Box Patent Application
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

This is a request for filing a Divisional application under 37 CFR 1.53(b) of pending prior application Serial No. 08/925,126 filed September 8, 1997.

1. [x] Enclosed is a copy of the prior application as originally filed including a copy of the signed Declaration and a copy of the drawings.
2. [x] The prior application is assigned to Sony Corporation and the Assignment was recorded on September 8, 1997 at Reel 8796, Frame 0741.
3. [x] Priority of Application(s) No.(s) P08-246684 filed on September 18, 1996 respectively, in Japan is claimed under 35 USC 119.

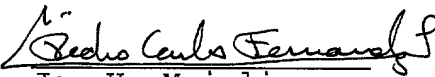
- a. ☒ The certified copy in support of the claim of priority has been filed in the Prior Application Serial No. 08/925,126 and acknowledgment thereof is requested.
4. ☐ This is an application of a small entity under 37 CFR 1.9(f), and the amounts shown below in parentheses apply.
- a. ☒ The filing fee is calculated below:

Claims Appearing in the Prior Application,
Less Any Claims Canceled By Amendment Below

	Number Filed	Number Extra	Fee
Basic Fee			\$690 (\$345)
Total claims.....	12 - 20 =	x	\$18 (\$ 9)
Independent claims....	2 - 3 =	x	\$78 (\$39)
Fee for Multiple Dependent Claims			\$
Total Filing Fee.....			\$ 690.00

5. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Account No. 03-3125. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.
6. ☒ A check in the amount of 690.00 is enclosed.
7. ☒ Amend claims 3-9 and 20-42 and cancel claims 1, 2, 10-19, and 25-27.
8. ☒ Amend the specification by inserting before the first line the sentence:
--This is a division of prior application Serial No. 08/925,126 filed September 8, 1997,--
9. ☒ Incorporation by Reference: The entire disclosure of the prior application identified above is considered as being a part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby incorporated by reference therein.

10. [x] The power of attorney in the prior application is to Jay H. Maioli, Reg. No. 27,213, Cooper & Dunham, 1185 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036.
- a. [x] The power appears in the prior application.
- b. [x] Address all future communications to:
Jay H. Maioli, Cooper & Dunham,
1185 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY
10036.
11. [x] A Preliminary Amendment is enclosed.



Jay H. Maioli
Reg. No. 27,213

Pedro C. Fernandez
Reg. No. 41,741

JHM/PCF:co

09-28-00

A

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

"Express Mail" Mailing Label No. EJ807508908US

Date of Deposit: September 27, 2000

I hereby certify that this Application is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 CFR 1.10 on the date indicated above and addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Box Patent Application, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Samuel Khass
Samuel Khass

Applicant : Eiichi Yamada

Title : RECORDING APPARATUS, REPRODUCING
APPARATUS, & RECORDING AND/OR
REPRODUCING APPARATUS

JAY H. MAIOLI
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09/27/00

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant(s): Eiichi Yamada

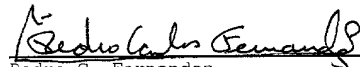
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RECORDING AND/OR REPRODUCING APPARATUS

Group A.U.: 2753

I hereby certify that this paper is being deposited
this date with the U.S. Postal Service in first
class mail addressed to: Assistant Commissioner for
Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.

 9/27/00
Pedro C. Fernandez Date
Reg. No. 41,741

September 27, 2000
1185 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10036
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PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Prior to the initial examination of the above-identified
application, which is a division of application Serial No.
08/925,126 filed September 8, 1997, Applicant respectfully
requests that the above-identified application be amended as
follows.

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Page 1, line 15, delete ",".

Page 2, line 2, change "shows" to --show--;

line 11, change "a" to --the--;

line 17, change "a" to --the--.

Page 3, line 16, delete "of";

line 17, after "device" insert --of--.

Page 4, line 17, delete "," both occurrences;

line 23, change "Fig." to --Figs.--.

Page 6, line 3, delete "," both occurrences;

line 6, change "." to --,--;

line 19, delete "a" second occurrence.

Page 7, line 3, after "to" insert --as--;

line 6, delete "a";

line 10, after "and" insert --it--;

line 22, delete "for";

line 23, change "a" first occurrence, to --of--.

Page 8, line 2, delete ",";

line 11, delete ",";

line 24, change "61" to --61a-61k--;

line 25, change "61" to --61a-61k--.

Page 9, line 7, delete "a";

line 8, change "99" to --ninety-nine--;

line 14, delete "a";

line 25, delete "'";

line 27, after "directed" insert --to--.

Page 10, line 2, after "in" insert --the--;

line 3, after "a" first occurrence insert

--user's--;

line 8, change "with a writing work by" to

Page 20, line 6, change "count" to --counts--;
 line 13, delete "a" second occurrence;
 line 19, delete "a" first occurrence;
 line 21, delete "a" first occurrence;
 line 24, delete "a".
 page 21, line 11, change "pusubuttons" to --pushbuttons--.

IN THE ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

line 1, change "The present invention provides an"
 to --An--;
 line 3, after "memory," insert --an--;
 same line, change ". The" to --, wherein the--;
 line 7, change ". The" to --, and the--;
 same line, change "at least carry" to --carries--;
 line 9, delete "operation";
 line 10, change "for" to --to--;
 same line, delete "of";
 line 13, change "controls to start" to --starts--.

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend claims 3-9 and 20-24 by rewriting same to read
 as follows and cancel claims 1, 2, 10-19, and 25-27, without
 prejudice or disclaimer.

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--4. (Amended) [A] The recording apparatus as claimed in claim 3, wherein said controller operates in such a manner that said input device [restart] restarts writing of [a] said digital output signal from said analog to digital converting circuit into said storage device after said [further] predetermined time interval.

--5. (Amended) [A] The recording apparatus as claimed in claim 3, wherein said further predetermined time interval is equal to a time interval required for attenuation to an unhearable level of a noise generated upon operation of said input device.

--6. (Amended) [A] The recording apparatus as claimed in claim 3, wherein said predetermined time interval is equal to or longer than a time interval required for attenuation to an unhearable level of a noise generated upon operation of said input device.

--7. (Amended) [A] The recording apparatus as claimed in claim 3, wherein said input device comprises at least one switch.

--8. (Amended) [A] The recording apparatus as claimed in claim 7, wherein said at least one switch is a manually actuatable mechanical switch.

--9. (Amended) [A] The recording apparatus as claimed in

--20. (Amended) A recording and/or reproducing apparatus
[as claimed in claim 19,] comprising:

an analog to digital converting circuit for converting an output signal from said microphone into a digital output signal;

a digital to analog converting circuit for converting a digital signal read from said semiconductor memory into an analog output signal;

a controller for controlling in response to an input from said input device a writing of said digital output signal from said analog to digital converting circuit into said semiconductor memory and a reading of a stored digital signal from said semiconductor memory; and

wherein said semiconductor memory includes at least two

files and said output signal from said microphone converted by said analog to digital converting circuit into said digital output signal is written in one of said at least two files file as specified by said input device.

said controller controls a start of said writing of said digital converting circuit into said semiconductor memory in response to an input from said input device, and

after said input device is operated and a predetermined time interval has lapsed said controller controls the start of said writing into said semiconductor memory of said digital output signal from said analog to digital converting circuit, and
wherein

said controller [is provided with] comprises a switch for entering [said] a recording start mode; and

said controller starts [recording] writing into said storage device when said predetermined time interval has passed after said switch is [first-half] initially operated, and terminates writing into said storage device [a] said digital output signal from said analog to digital converting circuit [when a further] at a time point equal to said predetermined interval [has passed] before an end of said digital output signal occurs after said switch is [second-half] subsequently operated.

--21. (Amended) [A] The recording and/or reproducing apparatus as claimed in claim 20, wherein said controller [starts] comprises means for starting a writing into said storage device [a] of said digital output signal from said analog to

digital converting circuit when said [further] predetermined time interval has [passed] lapsed after said switch is [second-half] subsequently operated.

--22. (Amended) [A] The recording and/or reproducing apparatus as claimed in claim 20, wherein said [further] predetermined time interval is equal to a time required for attenuation to an unhearable level of a noise [which is] generated when said switch is operated.

--23. (Amended) [A] The recording and/or reproducing apparatus as claimed in claim 19, wherein said predetermined time interval is equal to or longer than a time required for attenuation to an unhearable level of a noise [which is] generated when [said] a switch included in said controller is operated.

--24. (Amended) [A] The recording and/or producing apparatus as claimed in claim 20, wherein said controller [is provided with] comprises a buffer memory for temporarily storing [a] said digital output signal [outputted] from said analog to digital converting circuit [so that], wherein a digital signal read from said buffer memory is supplied to said [storage device] semiconductor memory.--

REMARKS

Claims 3-9 and 20-24 remain in the application and have been amended hereby, with claims 1, 2, 10-19, and 25-27 having been canceled, without prejudice or disclaimer.

This application is a division of application Serial No. 08/925,126 filed September 8, 1997. In that parent application, claims 3-9 and 20-24 were indicated as being allowable if rewritten in independent form to include all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. Claim 3 has been amended to include claim 1 and claim 20 has been amended to include claims 16, 17, and 19 from which it depended. All non-allowable claims have been canceled.

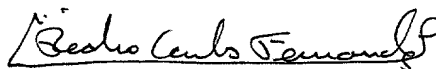
Therefore, it is respectfully submitted only allowable claims are presented in this divisional application.

As will be noted from the Declaration, Applicant is a citizen and resident of Japan and this application originated there.

Accordingly, the amendments made to the specification are provided to place the application in idiomatic English.

An early issuance of a Notice of Allowance is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,
COOPER & DUNHAM LLP



Jay H. Maioli
Reg. No. 27, 213

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JHM/PCF:co

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Recording Apparatus, Reproducing Apparatus, and
Recording and/or Reproducing Apparatus

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a recording apparatus, a reproducing apparatus, and a recording and/or reproducing apparatus, and particularly to a recording apparatus, a reproducing apparatus, and a recording and/or reproducing apparatus having a storage device.

Prior Art

A voice signal recording apparatus such as a portable, small-size tape recorder and an optical magnetic disc apparatus capable of writing normally has a built-in microphone for recording, in a cabinet thereof. The cabinet also has operation pushbutton switches such as a recording start pushbutton switch and a stop pushbutton switch.

These pushbutton switches are usually provided with a click mechanism so that a user can feel when a pushbutton switch is depressed, which assures the operation.

The above-mentioned small-size voice signal recording apparatus has a problem that a click sound is also recorded because it is impossible to assure a sufficient distance between a microphone and, for example, a recording start

pushbutton switch.

Fig. 1 (A) through Fig. 1 (F) shows a concrete example. If a recording start pushbutton switch is depressed at time t_1 and released at time t_2 as shown in Fig. 1 (A), and a stop pushbutton switch is depressed at time t_3 and released at time t_4 as shown in Fig. 1 (B), then, as shown in Fig. 1 (C), a voice is generated at each of these operations. The voices have the maximum amplitude at t_1 , t_2 , t_3 , and t_4 , respectively and the amplitude is gradually attenuated for a time interval T . Consequently, as shown in Fig. 1 (f), the click sounds are inputted over a voice to be recorded. On the other hand, as shown in Fig. 1 (E), recording starts with a delay of $\Delta 1$ after time t_1 when the recording start pushbutton switch is specified, and the recording terminates with a delay of $\Delta 2$ after time t_3 when the recording stop pushbutton switch is specified. That is, as shown in Fig. 1 (F), three click voices are recorded over a voice to be recorded.

Thus, a small-size voice signal recording apparatus having a built-in microphone has a problem that if a pushbutton switch provided with a click mechanism is used for improving operation feeling for a user, the click sound of the pushbutton switch is also unnecessarily recorded.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a recording apparatus which resolves the above-mentioned problem.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a reproducing apparatus which resolves the above-mentioned problem.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a recording and/or reproducing apparatus which resolves the above-mentioned problem.

According to the present invention, there is provided a recording apparatus including a microphone, an analog to digital converting circuit, a storage device, an input device, and a controller. The analog to digital converting circuit converts an output signal from the microphone, into a digital signal. An output signal from this analog to digital converting circuit is written in the storage device. The input device is capable of entering at least a recording start and recording stop. The controller, according to the operation of the input device, controls start and stop of writing into the storage device a digital signal produced from the analog to digital converting circuit. The controller controls so as to start writing into the storage device the digital signal from the analog to digital converting circuit when a predetermined time interval has passed after the input device is operated.

According to the present invention, there is provided a reproducing apparatus including a storage device, time setter, a memory, and a controller. At least one dynamic data is written into the storage device. The time setter is used for specifying a time. The memory stores a time data specified by the time setter. The controller reads out the dynamic data

from the storage device according to the time data stored in the memory.

According to the present invention, there is provided a recording and/or reproducing apparatus including a microphone, an analog to digital converting circuit, a semiconductor memory, a digital to analog converting circuit, an input device, a controller, and a cabinet. The analog to digital converting circuit converts an output signal from the microphone, into a digital signal. The semiconductor memory stores an output signal from the analog to digital converting circuit. A digital signal read from the semiconductor memory is converted into an analog signal by the digital to analog converting circuit. The input device at least enters a recording start, recording stop, and reproduction start. The controller, according to an operation of the input device, controls writing of a digital signal from the analog to digital converting circuit, into the semiconductor memory, and reading of a digital signal from the semiconductor memory. The cabinet is provided with the microphone, the analog to digital converting circuit, the digital to analog converting circuit, and the input device.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 (A) to (F) are to be used to explain the relationship between a click sound generated when a recording start pushbutton or a recording stop pushbutton is depressed and a result of recording.

Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing a configuration of an IC recorder as a recording and/or reproducing apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 3 is a front external view of the IC recorder according to the embodiment.

Fig. 4 is a block diagram showing a configuration of a power section of the IC recorder.

Fig. 5 is a flowchart showing a procedure of recording by the IC recorder.

Fig. 6 (A) to (G) are to be used to explain the relationship between a click voice generated by the recording start pushbutton or recording stop pushbutton, and a recording procedure.

Fig. 7 is a flowchart showing a procedure of reproducing by the IC recorder.

Fig. 8 is a flowchart showing a procedure of alarm reproduction by the IC recorder.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Hereinafter, a recording and/or reproducing apparatus according to the present invention will be explained in detail with reference to the attached drawings. The recording and/or reproducing apparatus will be explained as a recording/reproducing apparatus (hereinafter, referred to as an IC recorder) in which a signal from a microphone is stored in a semiconductor memory, and a signal read from the semiconductor memory is outputted from a speaker.

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As shown in Fig. 2, for example, the IC recorder 1 has:

- a recording section 10 which converts a voice signal from a microphone 11, into a voice data, and stores it in a semiconductor memory 9;
- a reproducing section 20 which reads out the voice data from the semiconductor memory 9. converts it into a voice signal, and drives a speaker 24;
- a controller 30 which controls the recording section 10;
- a display section 40 which displays an operation state and an operation procedure;
- a power source 50 for supplying power to the controller 30 and others; and
- an input device 60 for a user to carry out operations.

The recording section 10, as shown in Fig. 2, has: an amplifier 12 for amplifying a voice signal from the microphone 11; a automatic gain controller 13 (hereinafter, referred to as AGC) for adjusting the voice signal amplified by the amplifier 12 to be at a proper level; an encoder 14 for converting a voice signal from the AGC 13 into a voice data; and a buffer memory 15 for delaying the voice data from the encoder 14.

A voice entered to the microphone 11 is converted into a voice signal by the microphone 11 and supplied to the amplifier 12. The amplifier 12 amplifies the voice signal and supplies a resultant signal to the AGC 13. The voice signal which has been amplified by the amplifier 12 is further amplified by the AGC so as to obtain an appropriate level, which is then

supplied to the encoder 14.

Because a voice signal has an intimate correlation with time the encoder 14, for example by way of adaptive differential pulse code modulation (hereinafter, referred to ADPCM), encodes a voice signal with a small amount of data so as to generate a voice data, which is supplied to the buffer memory 15.

The buffer memory has a capacity sufficient to store the voice data from the encoder 14 for a predetermined time interval, and temporarily stores the voice data from the encoder 14 and then supplies the data to the semiconductor memory 9.

The semiconductor memory 9 is made of an involatile memory in which contents of a storage device will be held without disappearing even if a power source of a memory, for example, electrical erasable/programmable read-only memory (hereinafter, referred to as EEPROM), is turned off. The semiconductor memory stores the voice data supplied from the buffer memory 15 as well as a control data (hereinafter, referred to as TOC data) which controls a voice data, by indicating in which area the voice data is stored. For example, the semiconductor memory 9 has a storage capacity of 16 M bytes and can store for 8 minutes a voice data corresponding to a voice signal of 200 to 3400 Hz at an SP mode which will be explained later, and for 16 minutes a voice data corresponding to a voice signal of 200 to 1700 Hz at an LP mode which will be explained later.

On the other hand, the reproduction section 20, as shown

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in Fig. 2, includes: a decoder 21 for converting the voice data from the semiconductor memory 9, into a voice signal; a filter 22; and an amplifier 23 which amplifies the voice signal from the filter 22 and supplies the signal to a speaker 24.

The decoder corresponds to the encoder 14 of the recording section 10. The voice data which has been read out of the semiconductor memory 9, i.e., the voice data which has been encoded by the ADPCM method is decoded by this decoder so as to generate a so-called PAM signal. The filter 22 eliminates a high frequency component exceeding a voice zone from this PAM signal, and outputs a voice signal. The signal from the decoder 21 is supplied to the amplifier 23, which amplifies the voice signal and drives the speaker 24. The voice which has been recorded is outputted from the speaker 24.

The controller 30, as shown in Fig. 2, includes: a ROM 31 which stores a program used for controlling operation of the IC recorder; a microcomputer (hereinafter, referred to as CPU) which executes the program stored in the ROM 31 for controlling the semiconductor memory 9 and the recording section 9; a timer 33 for time count; and a random access memory 34 (hereinafter, referred to as RAM) which temporarily stores a time, a result of program execution or the like.

The controller is supplied with signals from various pushbuttons 61 arranged in the input device 60. When one of the pushbuttons 61 is depressed, the CPU 32 reads out a corresponding program from the ROM 31 and executes the program for controlling a necessary section. For example, if a

[illegible]

9

input device 60 with reference to Figs. 2 and 3. Fig. 3 shows a portable IC recorder having an external cabinet formed in size of a palm. The cabinet contains a printed circuit board of the aforementioned recording section 10, the reproduction section 20 or the like. This IC recorder 1 is formed in such a manner that it can easily be held by a left hand of a user so that the user can operate this IC recorder simultaneously with a writing work by the right hand. The IC recorder 1 has an external cabinet 1a, where pushbuttons 61 of the input section 60 are arranged. As shown in Fig. 3, the external cabinet 1a is provided with a hand strap 1b which is used by the user when the user carry the IC recorder 1.

The input section is composed of the following pushbuttons: the menu/feed pushbutton 61a, a reproduction pushbutton 61b for starting a reproduction, a return/feed pushbutton 61c for setting an index number, a file select pushbutton 61 for switching between the aforementioned two files A and B, a stop pushbutton 61e for terminating recording or the like, an SP/LP pushbutton 61f for switching between an SP mode and an LP mode, a light pushbutton 61g for turning the back light 42 on, a display pushbutton 61h, an index pushbutton 61i for setting an index, an erase pushbutton 61j for erasing a voice data stored in the semiconductor memory 9, and a recording start pushbutton 61k for starting a recording. Among these pushbuttons, those which are used most frequently, i.e., the reproduction pushbutton 61b and the return/feed pushbutton 61c are arranged in the notched portion of a side surface at

the upper left of the external cabinet 1a in Fig. 3, so that the user can easily operate these pushbuttons with his/her left thumb. The recording start pushbutton 61k which is also used frequently is formed larger than the other pushbuttons and arranged at the center of the main surface of the external cabinet 1a so that the user can easily operate this pushbutton with his/her left thumb. When one of these pushbuttons is operated, corresponding mechanical switch located below the depressed pushbutton is operated. At this time, a click sound is generated. The click sound will be detailed later.

The aforementioned microphone 11, the LCD panel 41 and the speaker 24 are also arranged on this main surface of the external cabinet 1a. Because the IC recorder is formed small so as to be convenient for carrying, the microphone 11 is located near the recording start button 61k.

The input device 60 includes: a hold switch 62; a record/reproduce lamp 63 which indicates recording or reproduction is in progress; a volume switch 64 for adjusting volume of the reproduced voice; and an earphone jack 65. As shown in Fig. 3, The record/reproduce lamp 63 is arranged on the main surface of the external cabinet 1a so that it can easily be seen while using. The hold switch 62, the volume switch 64, and the earphone jack 65 are used less frequently and arranged on the side portion of the external cabinet 1a. When the hold switch 62 is operated operation of the operation pushbuttons of the input device 60 is invalidated so as to prevent malfunction of the IC recorder while carrying.

Figure 1 consists of 12 histograms arranged in a single column. Each histogram represents the frequency distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector x for a specific value of n . The x-axis for all histograms is labeled 'x' and ranges from 0 to 120. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 100. The histograms are for $n = 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120$. As n increases, the distribution of non-zero elements becomes more concentrated around n , and the peak frequency increases.

Figure 1: Schematic representation of the experimental design. The diagram shows a flow from 'Study 1' to 'Study 2'. Study 1 involves 'Pretest' and 'Main Study'. Study 2 involves 'Pretest' and 'Main Study'. The 'Main Study' in Study 2 is divided into 'Control' and 'Intervention' groups. The 'Intervention' group is further divided into 'Intervention 1' and 'Intervention 2'. The 'Control' group is further divided into 'Control 1' and 'Control 2'. The 'Intervention 1' and 'Intervention 2' groups are further divided into 'Intervention 1a' and 'Intervention 1b' and 'Intervention 2a' and 'Intervention 2b'. The 'Control 1' and 'Control 2' groups are further divided into 'Control 1a' and 'Control 1b' and 'Control 2a' and 'Control 2b'. The 'Intervention 1a' and 'Intervention 1b' groups are further divided into 'Intervention 1a1' and 'Intervention 1a2' and 'Intervention 1b1' and 'Intervention 1b2'. The 'Intervention 2a' and 'Intervention 2b' groups are further divided into 'Intervention 2a1' and 'Intervention 2a2' and 'Intervention 2b1' and 'Intervention 2b2'. The 'Control 1a' and 'Control 1b' groups are further divided into 'Control 1a1' and 'Control 1a2' and 'Control 1b1' and 'Control 1b2'. The 'Control 2a' and 'Control 2b' groups are further divided into 'Control 2a1' and 'Control 2a2' and 'Control 2b1' and 'Control 2b2'. The 'Intervention 1a1' and 'Intervention 1a2' groups are further divided into 'Intervention 1a1a' and 'Intervention 1a1b' and 'Intervention 1a2a' and 'Intervention 1a2b'. The 'Intervention 1b1' and 'Intervention 1b2' groups are further divided into 'Intervention 1b1a' and 'Intervention 1b1b' and 'Intervention 1b2a' and 'Intervention 1b2b'. The 'Intervention 2a1' and 'Intervention 2a2' groups are further divided into 'Intervention 2a1a' and 'Intervention 2a1b' and 'Intervention 2a2a' and 'Intervention 2a2b'. The 'Intervention 2b1' and 'Intervention 2b2' groups are further divided into 'Intervention 2b1a' and 'Intervention 2b1b' and 'Intervention 2b2a' and 'Intervention 2b2b'. The 'Control 1a1' and 'Control 1a2' groups are further divided into 'Control 1a1a' and 'Control 1a1b' and 'Control 1a2a' and 'Control 1a2b'. The 'Control 1b1' and 'Control 1b2' groups are further divided into 'Control 1b1a' and 'Control 1b1b' and 'Control 1b2a' and 'Control 1b2b'. The 'Control 2a1' and 'Control 2a2' groups are further divided into 'Control 2a1a' and 'Control 2a1b' and 'Control 2a2a' and 'Control 2a2b'. The 'Control 2b1' and 'Control 2b2' groups are further divided into 'Control 2b1a' and 'Control 2b1b' and 'Control 2b2a' and 'Control 2b2b'. The 'Intervention 1a1a' and 'Intervention 1a1b' groups are further divided into 'Intervention 1a1a1' and 'Intervention 1a1a2' and 'Intervention 1a1b1' and 'Intervention 1a1b2'. The 'Intervention 1a2a' and 'Intervention 1a2b' groups are further divided into 'Intervention 1a2a1' and 'Intervention 1a2a2' and 'Intervention 1a2b1' and 'Intervention 1a2b2'. The 'Intervention 1b1a' and 'Intervention 1b1b' groups are further divided into 'Intervention 1b1a1' and 'Intervention 1b1a2' and 'Intervention 1b1b1' and 'Intervention 1b1b2'. The 'Intervention 1b2a' and 'Intervention 1b2b' groups are further divided into 'Intervention 1b2a1' and 'Intervention 1b2a2' and 'Intervention 1b2b1' and 'Intervention 1b2b2'. The 'Intervention 2a1a' and 'Intervention 2a1b' groups are further divided into 'Intervention 2a1a1' and 'Intervention 2a1a2' and 'Intervention 2a1b1' and 'Intervention 2a1b2'. The 'Intervention 2a2a' and 'Intervention 2a2b' groups are further divided into 'Intervention 2a2a1' and 'Intervention 2a2a2' and 'Intervention 2a2b1' and 'Intervention 2a2b2'. The 'Intervention 2b1a' and 'Intervention 2b1b' groups are further divided into 'Intervention 2b1a1' and 'Intervention 2b1a2' and 'Intervention 2b1b1' and 'Intervention 2b1b2'. The 'Intervention 2b2a' and 'Intervention 2b2b' groups are further divided into 'Intervention 2b2a1' and 'Intervention 2b2a2' and 'Intervention 2b2b1' and 'Intervention 2b2b2'. The 'Control 1a1a' and 'Control 1a1b' groups are further divided into 'Control 1a1a1' and 'Control 1a1a2' and 'Control 1a1b1' and 'Control 1a1b2'. The 'Control 1a2a' and 'Control 1a2b' groups are further divided into 'Control 1a2a1' and 'Control 1a2a2' and 'Control 1a2b1' and 'Control 1a2b2'. The 'Control 1b1a' and 'Control 1b1b' groups are further divided into 'Control 1b1a1' and 'Control 1b1a2' and 'Control 1b1b1' and 'Control 1b1b2'. The 'Control 1b2a' and 'Control 1b2b' groups are further divided into 'Control 1b2a1' and 'Control 1b2a2' and 'Control 1b2b1' and 'Control 1b2b2'. The 'Control 2a1a' and 'Control 2a1b' groups are further divided into 'Control 2a1a1' and 'Control 2a1a2' and 'Control 2a1b1' and 'Control 2a1b2'. The 'Control 2a2a' and 'Control 2a2b' groups are further divided into 'Control 2a2a1' and 'Control 2a2a2' and 'Control 2a2b1' and 'Control 2a2b2'. The 'Control 2b1a' and 'Control 2b1b' groups are further divided into 'Control 2b1a1' and 'Control 2b1a2' and 'Control 2b1b1' and 'Control 2b1b2'. The 'Control 2b2a' and 'Control 2b2b' groups are further divided into 'Control 2b2a1' and 'Control 2b2a2' and 'Control 2b2b1' and 'Control 2b2b2'.

[illegible][illegible]

supplied from this DC/DC converter 52 while the DC/DC converter 52 is operating; and with current from the capacitor 54 when the output voltage of the battery 51 is lowered or the DC/DC converter 52 is not operating when the battery 51 is taken out for replacement with a new one. That is, the capacitor 54 is a so called back-up capacitor capable of, for example, about 3 minutes of back up.

In the IC recorder 1 of such a configuration, a recording is carried out according to a procedure, for example, as shown in Fig. 5. Firstly, the user depresses the SP/LP pushbutton 61f so as to select the LP mode or the SP mode as a recording method (step 1). The LCD panel 41 shows "SP" or "LS". Next, the user depresses the file select pushbutton 61d so as to select file A or file B provided in the semiconductor memory 9, and the selected file is indicated on the LCD panel 41 (step 2).

When the recording start pushbutton 61k is depressed, a recording state starts in the IC recorder 1. When the user speaks toward the microphone section 11, a corresponding voice data is written in a specified area of the semiconductor memory 9 (step 3). When the stop pushbutton 61e is depressed, the IC recorder 1 releases the recording state (step 4). When the voice data is recorded in the semiconductor memory, the following are also recorded: TOC data, file number, index number which indicates the voice signal which is being recorded. When the user wishes to record another voice data immediately after the first recording operation, the voice data

Figure 1 consists of 12 histograms arranged in a 6x2 grid. The left column contains histograms for $n = 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60$. The right column contains histograms for $n = 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120$. Each histogram plots the 'Number of non-zero elements' on the x-axis against the 'Frequency' on the y-axis. The distributions are approximately bell-shaped and centered at $n/2$. As n increases, the frequency of the central peak increases significantly.

present invention, a click sound generated when the recording start pushbutton 61k or the stop button 61e is operated is not recorded because a voice data is supplied through the buffer memory 15 to the semiconductor memory 9. Figs 6 (a) and (B) show that the recording start pushbutton 61k is operated at time t_{11} i.e., the mechanical switch arranged below the pushbutton 61k is operated by a first half, and the fact that the recording start pushbutton 61k has been depressed is assured by the CPU 32 at time t_{12} . Then, read out of a voice data from the buffer memory 15 is started by a control signal from the CPU 32 at a time t_{13} when a predetermined time $\lambda 1$ has passed from time t_{12} . The voice data is written into the semiconductor memory 9 according to an address specified by the CPU 32, thus starting the recording operation. At this time, the voice data which is read out from the buffer memory 15 is a data which is read out from an address corresponding to a time after a laps of time from t_{11} to t_{13} . The aforementioned predetermined time $\lambda 1$ is a time required for attenuation to an unhearable level of a click sound generated when an operation pushbutton such as a recording start pushbutton is depressed. As shown in Fig. 6 (D), the microphone 11 outputs a signal containing a click sound generated when the recording start pushbutton 61k is depressed. However, as shown Fig. 6 (E), the buffer memory 15 outputs a signal not containing a component of the click sound which can be heard by the user. Consequently, there is no problem that the signal is written into the semiconductor memory 9 as it is. Whether or not the

pushbutton or the like has a length measured to be about 10 msec. Consequently, the aforementioned time required for reducing the noise generated by the click sound can be very short. Therefore, practically no problem is caused if the recording operation is interrupted as shown in Fig. 6 (F).

The recording operation can be terminated by depressing the stop pushbutton 61e. The click sound is also generated twice when the stop pushbutton 61e is operated: as shown in Fig. 6 (C), when the pushbutton 61e is depressed and when the pushbutton 61e is released. The stop pushbutton 61e is depressed at time t_{31} , i.e., the mechanical switch arranged below the pushbutton 61e is operated by the first half, and the fact that the stop pushbutton 61e has been depressed is confirmed by the CPU 32 at time t_{32} . Then, the recording operation is stopped with a data corresponding back to time t_{31} . The recording operation is terminated at a moment when a data in the buffer memory 15 at addresses corresponding to a time lapse between t_{31} and t_{32} has written into the semiconductor memory 9.

As has been described above, the voice data written in the semiconductor memory 9 actually contains a component of the click sound as shown in Fig. 6 (G), but the click sound has been attenuated sufficiently to an unhearable level. Consequently, there is no practical problem when reproducing the voice data from the semiconductor memory 9.

It should be noted that the aforementioned predetermined time Δt is a time which passes while a click sound generated by

operation of the recording start pushbutton 61k travels to the microphone 11. Consequently, its value is determined by a distance between the recording start button 61k and the microphone 11.

Description will now be directed reproduction of a voice data which has been recorded. The reproduction proceeds, for example, as shown in Fig. 7. Firstly, when the file select pushbutton 61d of the IC recorder 1 is depressed by a user, file "A" or "B" is selected in the semiconductor memory 9, and the one selected appears on the LCD panel 41 (step 11). Next, the user depresses the return/feed pushbutton 61c so as to select an index number recorded in the semiconductor memory 9 (step 22). When the reproduce pushbutton 61b is depressed, the IC recorder reproduces the voice data desired by the user (step 13). In order to stop the reproduction, depress the stop pushbutton 61e. To proceed to another job or return back to a preceding job, confirm that no reproduction or recording is in progress and depress the return/feed pushbutton 61c so as to select the following or the preceding index number, data of which is reproduced when the reproduce pushbutton 61b is depressed.

Moreover, the controller 30 of the IC recorder 1 is provided with a crystal oscillator 35. By using this crystal oscillator 35 and the timer 33, a date and time are displayed on the LCD panel 41. The date and time can be set as follows. When the menu/feed pushbutton 61a is depressed, a date appears on the LCD panel and a date setting mode is set in. The IV

Figure 1 consists of 12 sub-graphs labeled (a) through (l), each showing the growth of *E. coli* O157:H7 in ground beef under different conditions. The y-axis for all graphs is \log_{10} CFU/g, ranging from 0 to 10. The x-axis is time in hours, ranging from 0 to 120. The graphs show various growth curves, including control, different temperatures, and the effects of various chemical treatments.

- (a) Control: Shows a typical growth curve starting at \log_{10} CFU/g = 0 and reaching approximately 10 by 120 hours.
- (b) 4°C: Shows a very slow growth curve, reaching approximately 1.5 \log_{10} CFU/g by 120 hours.
- (c) 10°C: Shows a slow growth curve, reaching approximately 2.5 \log_{10} CFU/g by 120 hours.
- (d) 15°C: Shows a moderate growth curve, reaching approximately 4.5 \log_{10} CFU/g by 120 hours.
- (e) 20°C: Shows a faster growth curve, reaching approximately 6.5 \log_{10} CFU/g by 120 hours.
- (f) 25°C: Shows a rapid growth curve, reaching approximately 8.5 \log_{10} CFU/g by 120 hours.
- (g) 30°C: Shows a very rapid growth curve, reaching approximately 10 \log_{10} CFU/g by 120 hours.
- (h) 35°C: Shows a very rapid growth curve, reaching approximately 10 \log_{10} CFU/g by 120 hours.
- (i) 40°C: Shows a very rapid growth curve, reaching approximately 10 \log_{10} CFU/g by 120 hours.
- (j) 45°C: Shows a very rapid growth curve, reaching approximately 10 \log_{10} CFU/g by 120 hours.
- (k) 50°C: Shows a very rapid growth curve, reaching approximately 10 \log_{10} CFU/g by 120 hours.
- (l) 55°C: Shows a very rapid growth curve, reaching approximately 10 \log_{10} CFU/g by 120 hours.

Figure 1 consists of 12 sub-graphs labeled (a) through (l), each showing the growth of *E. coli* O157:H7 in ground beef under different treatment conditions. The y-axis for all graphs is \log_{10} CFU/g, ranging from 0 to 12. The x-axis is time in hours, ranging from 0 to 24. The graphs show various growth curves, with some treatments showing significant inhibition of growth compared to the control.

- (a) Control: Shows a typical growth curve, starting at \log_{10} CFU/g = 0 and reaching approximately 12 by 24 hours.
- (b) Penicillin: Shows a growth curve that is slightly lower than the control, reaching approximately 11 by 24 hours.
- (c) Penicillin + Nisin: Shows a growth curve that is significantly lower than the control, reaching approximately 8 by 24 hours.
- (d) Penicillin + Nisin + EDTA: Shows a growth curve that is significantly lower than the control, reaching approximately 7 by 24 hours.
- (e) Penicillin + Nisin + EDTA + Bacteriophage: Shows a growth curve that is significantly lower than the control, reaching approximately 6 by 24 hours.
- (f) Penicillin + Nisin + EDTA + Bacteriophage + Lysostein: Shows a growth curve that is significantly lower than the control, reaching approximately 5 by 24 hours.
- (g) Penicillin + Nisin + EDTA + Bacteriophage + Lysostein + Chitosan: Shows a growth curve that is significantly lower than the control, reaching approximately 4 by 24 hours.
- (h) Penicillin + Nisin + EDTA + Bacteriophage + Lysostein + Chitosan + Silver Nanoparticles: Shows a growth curve that is significantly lower than the control, reaching approximately 3 by 24 hours.
- (i) Penicillin + Nisin + EDTA + Bacteriophage + Lysostein + Chitosan + Silver Nanoparticles + Zinc Nanoparticles: Shows a growth curve that is significantly lower than the control, reaching approximately 2 by 24 hours.
- (j) Penicillin + Nisin + EDTA + Bacteriophage + Lysostein + Chitosan + Silver Nanoparticles + Zinc Nanoparticles + Copper Nanoparticles: Shows a growth curve that is significantly lower than the control, reaching approximately 1 by 24 hours.
- (k) Penicillin + Nisin + EDTA + Bacteriophage + Lysostein + Chitosan + Silver Nanoparticles + Zinc Nanoparticles + Copper Nanoparticles + Gold Nanoparticles: Shows a growth curve that is significantly lower than the control, reaching approximately 0.5 by 24 hours.
- (l) Penicillin + Nisin + EDTA + Bacteriophage + Lysostein + Chitosan + Silver Nanoparticles + Zinc Nanoparticles + Copper Nanoparticles + Gold Nanoparticles + Silver Nanoparticles: Shows a growth curve that is significantly lower than the control, reaching approximately 0.2 by 24 hours.

step 25, the user can select a desired time by pressing the return/feed pushbutton 61c. When the user depresses the stop pushbutton 61e, the IC recorder writes a day data concerning this day into the RAM 34, terminating the alarm reproduction mode setting. In the IC recorder 1 in which the alarm reproduction mode has been set in, when the timer 33 count the same time as the alarm setting, the CPU 32 reads out the data which has been written in the RAM 34, i.e., file data, index number, day data and time data to be executed. Thus, the voice data corresponding to the RAM 34 is read from the semiconductor memory 9 for reproduction.

The IC recorder 1 having the aforementioned configuration enables a user to store an aural memorandum as a voice data instead of writing the memorandum on paper. The IC recorder 1, by using the buffer memory 15, makes it possible that a reproduced data is not affected by a noise due to a click sound generated by depressing operation pushbuttons at recording start and stop. The IC recorder 1 is capable of reproducing a voice data at a predetermined time by setting the timer 33. For example, the IC recorder 1 can prevent the user from forgetting something which is reproduced as a voice data at a necessary moment. Because the IC recorder 1 is of a small size and can be placed in a user's pocket, the user can carry it any time anywhere. Moreover, because a data can be reproduced at a specified time, i.e., alarm reproduction time, the user will not miss a necessary memorandum.

The present invention thus far explained as an example of

voice recording and/or reproducing apparatus having a semiconductor memory as a recording medium is not limited to this, but is also applicable to recording and/or reproducing apparatus for recording image data instead of voice data or to a voice recording/reproducing apparatus using a tape or disc as a recording medium and having a microphone built in an external cabinet. The IC recorder which employs two separate pushbutton switches for a recording start pushbutton and a stop pushbutton can also be realized as an IC recorder having a single pushbutton switch for both of the recording start and stop pusubuttons.

What is Claimed is:

1. A recording apparatus comprising:
 - a microphone;
 - an analog to digital converting circuit for converting an output signal from said microphone into a digital signal;
 - a storage device for storing an output signal from said analog to digital converting circuit;
 - an input device for at least entering a recording start and a recording end; and
 - a controller for start and stop of writing into said storage device a digital signal outputted from said analog to digital converting circuit, said controller making a start of writing of a digital signal outputted from said analog to digital converting circuit into said storage device when a predetermined time interval has passed after said input device is operated.
2. A recording apparatus as claimed in Claim 1, wherein said apparatus further comprises a cabinet in which said microphone and said input device are arranged.
3. A recording apparatus as claimed in Claim 2, wherein said controller starts recording into said storage device when a predetermined time interval has passed after said input device is first-half operated; and stops recording of a digital signal from said analog to digital converting circuit into said storage device for a further predetermined time interval after

said input device is second-half operated.

4. A recording apparatus as claimed in Claim 3, wherein said controller operates in such a manner that said input device restart writing of a digital signal from said analog to digital converting circuit into said storage device after said further predetermined time interval.

5. A recording apparatus as claimed in Claim 3, wherein said further predetermined time interval is equal to a time interval required for attenuation to an unhearable level of a noise generated upon operation of said input device.

6. A recording apparatus as claimed in Claim 3, wherein said predetermined time interval is equal to or longer than a time interval required for attenuation to an unhearable level of a noise generated upon operation of said input device.

7. A recording apparatus as claimed in Claim 3, wherein said input device is provided with at least one switch.

8. A recording apparatus as claimed in Claim 7, wherein said switch is a mechanical switch.

9. A recording apparatus as claimed in Claim 3, wherein said controller is provided with a buffer memory for temporarily storing a digital signal outputted from said analog

an input device for entering at least a recording start,
a recording end, and a reproduction start;

a controller for controlling, according to an input from said input device, writing of a digital signal from said analog to digital converting circuit, into said semiconductor memory, and reading of a digital signal from said semiconductor memory; and

a cabinet in which said microphone, said analog/digital conversion circuit, said digital/analog conversion circuit, and said input device are arranged.

17. A recording and/or reproducing apparatus as claimed in Claim 16, wherein said semiconductor memory is provided with at least two files; and output signals from said microphone are converted by said analog to digital converting circuit into a plurality of digital signals, which are written in a file specified by said input device.

18. A recording and/or reproducing apparatus as claimed in Claim 17, wherein said controller selectively reads out from said storage device a dynamic data specified by said input device and supplies the data to said digital to analog converting circuit.

19. A recording and/or reproducing apparatus as claimed in Claim 17, wherein

said controller controls to start writing a digital signal

in Claim 20, wherein said further predetermined time interval is equal to a time required for attenuation to an unhearable level of a noise which is generated when said switch is operated.

23. A recording and/or reproducing apparatus as claimed in Claim 19, wherein said predetermined time interval is equal to or longer than a time required for attenuation to an unhearable level of a noise which is generated when said switch is operated.

24. A recording and/or reproducing apparatus as claimed in Claim 20, wherein said controller is provided with a buffer memory for temporarily storing a digital signal outputted from said analog to digital converting circuit so that a digital signal read from said buffer memory is supplied to said storage device.

25. A recording and/or reproducing apparatus as claimed in Claim 17, wherein

said input device is provided with time setting means for setting a time;

said apparatus further comprises a further memory for storing a time data which has been set by said time setting means; and

said controller reads out a digital signal from said semiconductor memory according to the time data stored in said

further memory.

26. A recording and/or reproducing apparatus as claimed in Claim 25 wherein said controller writes a time data which has been set by said time setting means, into said further memory corresponding to a digital signal stored in said semiconductor memory; and, according to said time which has been set, reads out a digital signal corresponding to said time from said semiconductor memory.

27. A recording and/or reproducing apparatus as claimed in Claim 26, wherein said controller is provided with a clock section, and when said clock section coincides with a time set data stored in said further memory, said controller reads out a digital signal from said semiconductor memory.

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Figure 1 consists of 12 bar charts, labeled (a) through (l), arranged vertically. Each chart displays the percentage of total protein (Y-axis, 0 to 100) for various protein types (X-axis) across different conditions (1 to 12). The protein types are labeled as A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, and L. The conditions are labeled as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12. The charts show varying distributions of protein types across fractions under different conditions.

Figure 1 consists of 12 bar charts, labeled (a) through (l), arranged vertically. Each chart displays the percentage of total protein (Y-axis, 0 to 100) for various protein types (X-axis) across different conditions (1 to 12). The protein types are labeled as A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, and L. The conditions are labeled as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12. The charts show varying distributions of protein types across fractions under different conditions.

FIG.1(A) RECORDING START
PUSH BUTTON SWITCH

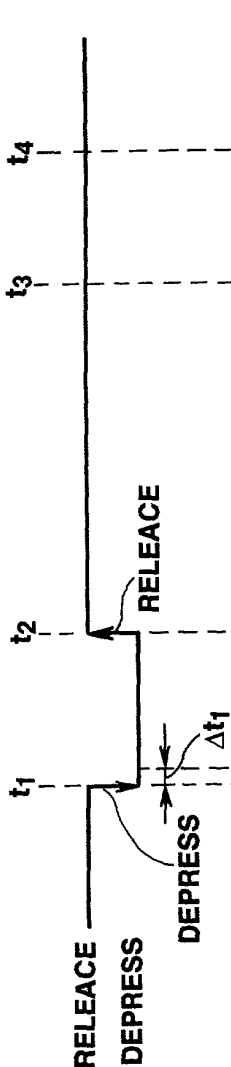


FIG.1(B) RECORDING STOP
PUSH BUTTON SWITCH



FIG.1(C) KEY CLICK SOUND

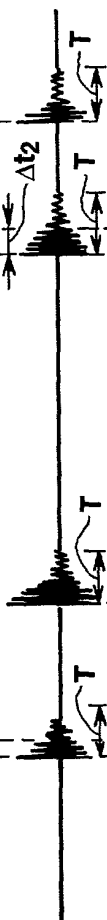


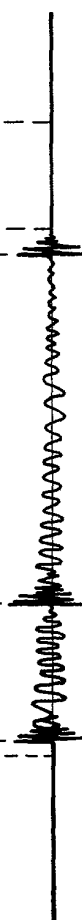
FIG.1(D) MICROPHONE INPUT



FIG.1(E) RECORDING INTERVAL



FIG.1(F) RECORDED RESULT



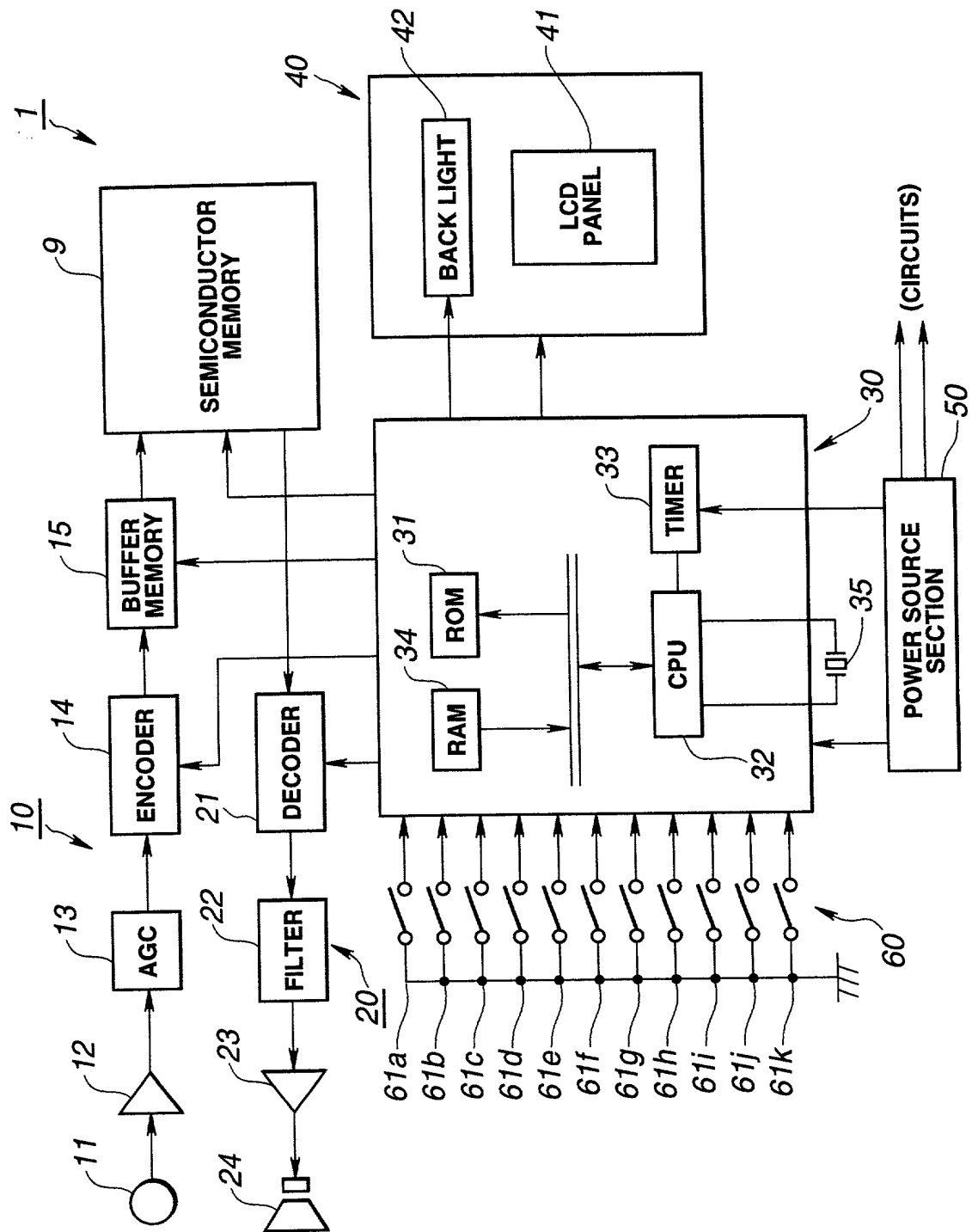


FIG.2

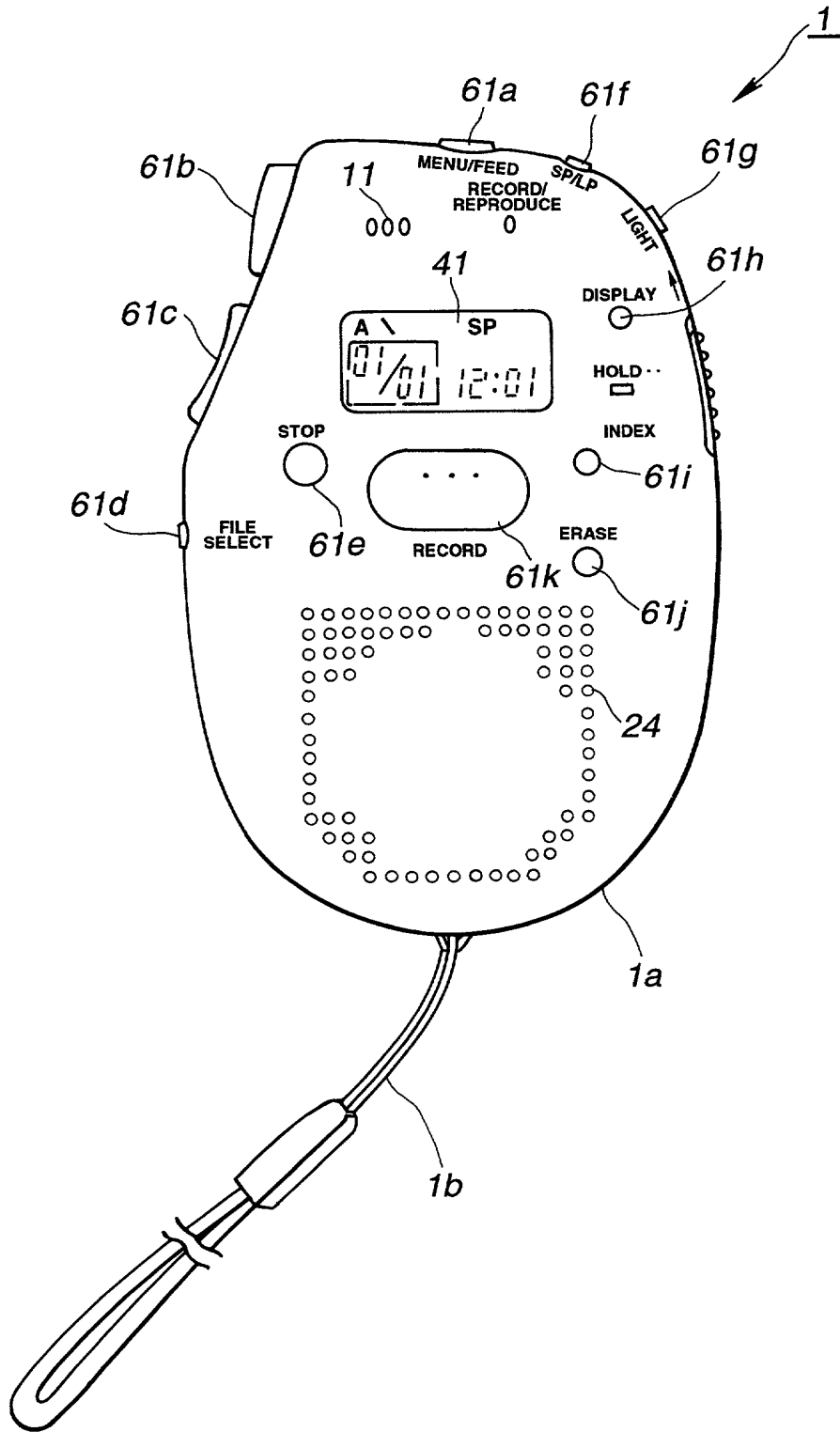


FIG.3

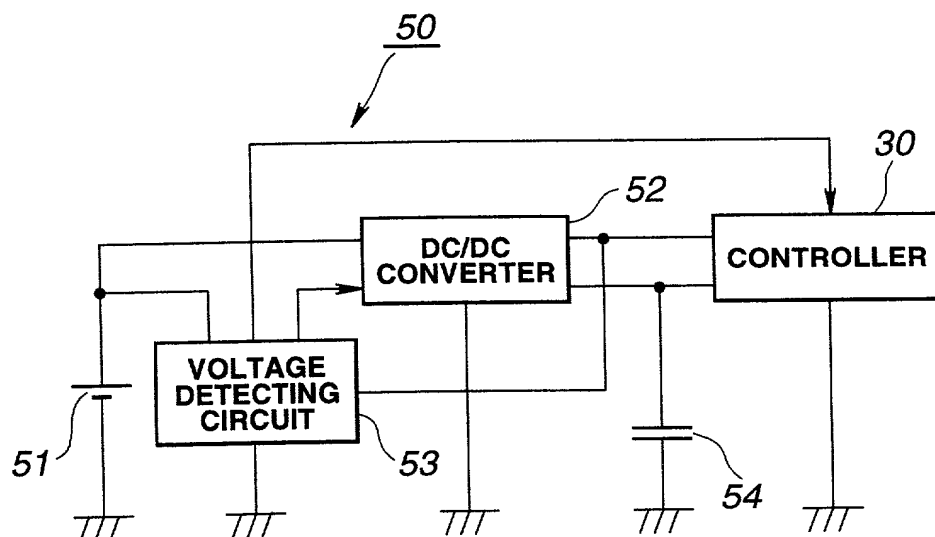


FIG.4

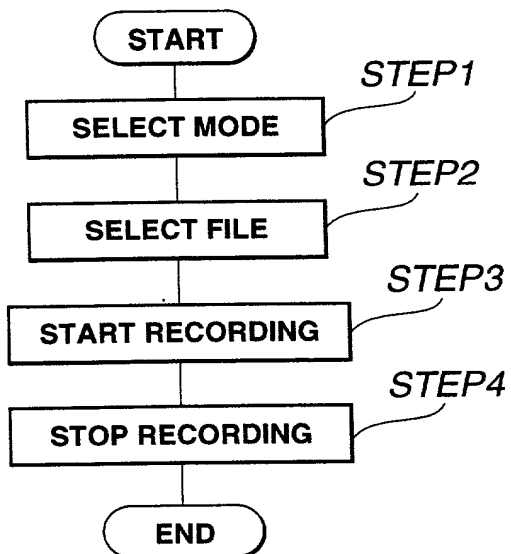


FIG.5

FIG. 6(A) RECORDING START
PUSH BUTTON

FIG. 6(B) STOP PUSH BUTTON

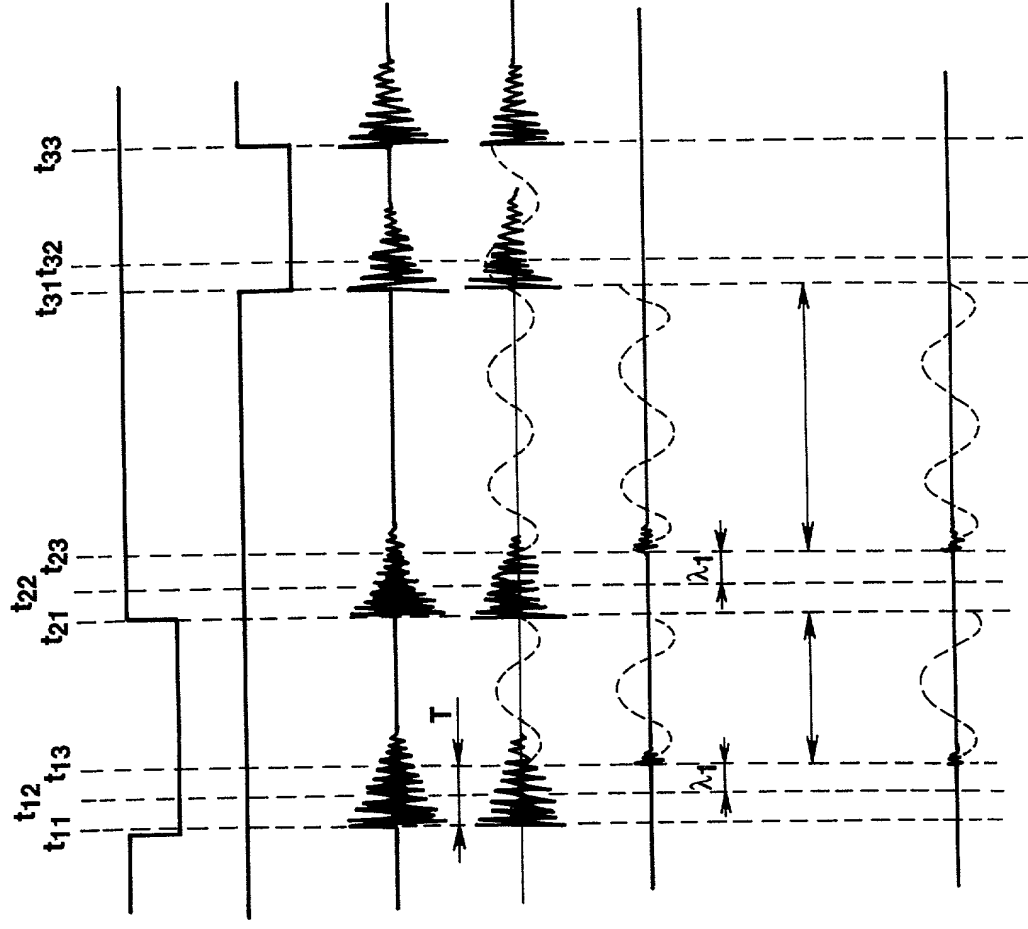
FIG. 6(C) CLICK SOUND

FIG. 6(D) MICROPHONE INPUT

FIG. 6(E) BUFFER MEMORY
OUTPUT

FIG. 6(F) RECORDING INTERVAL

FIG. 6(G) RECORDED RESULT



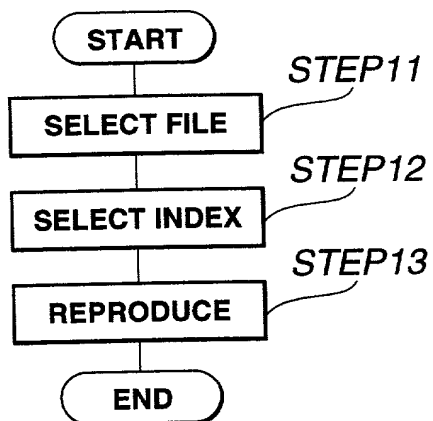


FIG.7

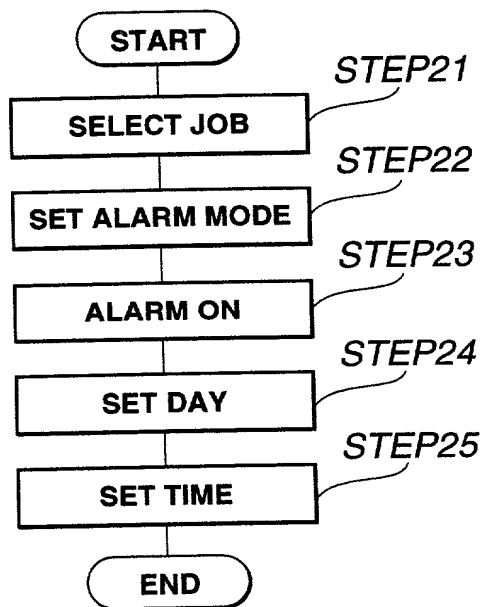


FIG.8

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: Eiichi Yamada

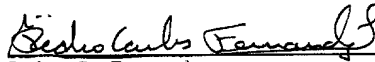
Serial No.:

Filed:

For: RECORDING APPARATUS, REPRODUCING APPARATUS, AND
RECORDING AND/OR REPRODUCING APPARATUS

Group A.U.: 2753

I hereby certify that this paper is being deposited
this date with the U.S. Postal Service in first
class mail addressed to: Assistant Commissioner for
Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.

 9/27/00
Pedro C. Fernandez Date
Reg. No. 41,741

September 27, 2000
1185 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10036
212) 278-0400

LETTER WITH PROPOSED DRAWING CHANGES

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Prior to the initial examination of the above-identified application, which is a division of application Serial No. 08/925,126 filed September 8, 1997, Applicant hereby proposes to amend the drawings in the above identified application and as indicated in red on the copies submitted herewith.

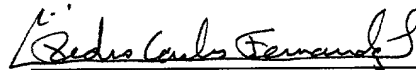
More particularly, it is proposed to amend Fig. 3 to include reference character 62 for the "HOLD" indicator, reference character 63 for the "RECORD/REPRODUCE" indicator, and reference

character 64 for the volume control on the right side of the device.

Upon approval of the herein-proposed drawing changes and the issuance of a Notice of Allowance, Applicant will promptly attend to correcting the submitting corrected formal drawings in accordance with present Patent Office practices.

Respectfully submitted,

COOPER & DUNHAM LLP



Jay H. Maioli
Reg. No. 27, 213

Pedro C. Fernandez
Reg. No. 41,741

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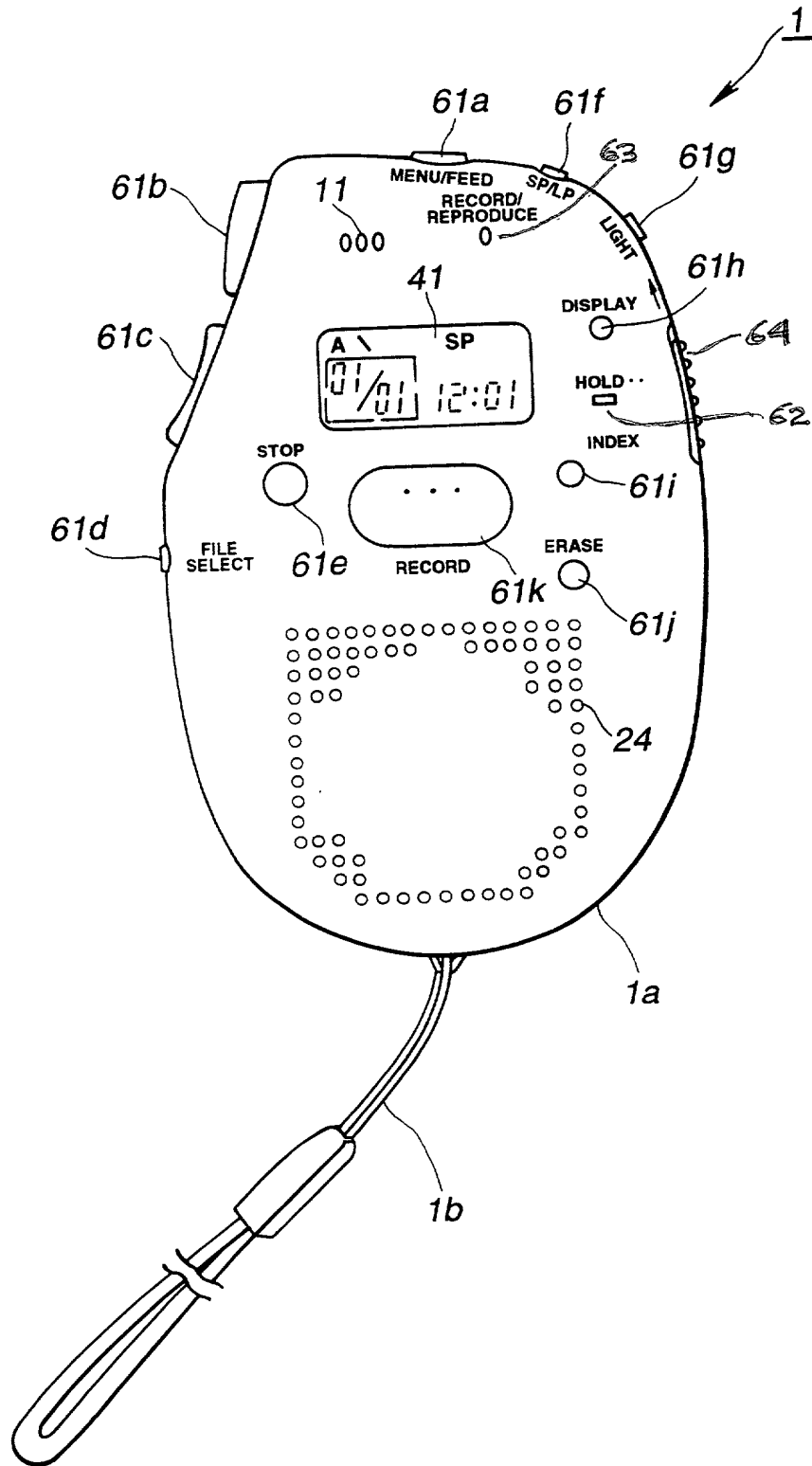


FIG.3

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

As a below-named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address, and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

RECORDING APPARATUS, REPRODUCING APPARATUS, AND
RECORDING AND/OR REPRODUCING APPARATUS

the specification of which
(check one)

 x is attached hereto.

_____ was filed on _____ as

Application Serial No. _____

and was amended on _____ (if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information of which I am aware which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s)

Priority Claimed
Yes No

<u>Number</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
P08-246684	<u>Japan</u>	<u>September 18, 1996</u>	<u>X</u>	<u> </u>
P08-246683	<u>Japan</u>	<u>September 18, 1996</u>	<u> </u>	<u>X</u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Declaration and Power of Attorney

Page 2

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 120 of any United States Application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, Section 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

<u>Application Serial No.</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

And I hereby appoint Jay H. Maioli, Reg. No. 27,213; Donald S. Dowden, Reg. No. 20,701; William E. Pelton, Reg. No. 25,702; Peter J. Phillips, Reg. No. 29,691; Gerald W. Griffin, Reg. No. 18,886; Ivan S. Kavrukov, Reg. No. 25,161; Christopher C. Dunham, Reg. No. 22,031; Norman H. Zivin, Reg. No. 25,385; John P. White, Reg. No. 28,678; Thomas G. Carulli, Reg. No. 30,616 and Robert D. Katz, Reg. No. 30,141; and each and all of them, all c/o Cooper & Dunham LLP, 1185 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036 (Tel. (212) 278-0400), my attorneys, each with full power of substitution and revocation, to receive the patent, to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith and to file any International Applications which are based thereon under the provisions of the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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